The Falten from Southampton, and the Kangaroo from Liverpool, on the 18th inst., arrived yesterday evening. The financial items of news were received by way of Cape race on Monday.

INDIA.

DELHI AND LUCKNOW.

Prom the London Times, Nov. 16.

From the London Times, Nov. 16.

Full details of the splendid achievements at Delhi and Lucknow have now come to hand. If anything could raise our estimate of the valor, the skill and the miflirching constancy to which the very fact of victory under such adverse circumstances bore witness, it would be the narrative which we this day lay before our readers. Here will be seen what was dared and suffered by the brave men to whom we owe deliverance from one of the greatest perils which have ever threatested the Empire. Here we can judge what may be accomplished by a small body of resolute men when they have confidence in their commanders and when that confidence is justified. The capture of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow are deeds of arms that may well serve as models to future commanders. Every detail of such exploits is interesting, since it shows what ascendency may be acquired by one race over another, and how the disproportion of numbers may be ball-anced by the vigour and heroism which only civilization can impart.

Delhi was, as we have already learnt, taken be tween the 14th and the 21st of September. The little British force was established along a ridge facing the north side, at a distance of from 1,200 to 1,500 yards. north side, at a distance of from 1,200 to 1,500 yards. This position was rendered necessary, since the base of our operations was the Panjab. Saguiarly senough, the ancient city of the Meguls was not attacked by a force supported and sapplied by the capital of British Iadis, but by the most recent corquest of our arms in the North-West. The enemy were in possession of a city which, though certainly not a first-class fortness, was yet strongly forthied by art; while its natural position made it well capable of holding out if garrisoned by defenders reasonably brave and skillful. Such were the chances against a successful avault of the place that the British Generals—whose subsequent experience proves not to have been wanting in boldness—chose rather to rest on the defensive for months, though the resistance of Delhi was a most powerful encourgement to revolt, than risk their army and the national bonor in an attack which might be unsuccessful. At the resistance of Delhi was a most powerful excourgement to revolt, than risk their army and the national bonor in an attack which might be unsuccessful. At last the siege train arrived, it was known that no further reinforcements were to be expected, and preparations were accordingly made for the assault. The British ferce seems to have been even less that was previously supposed. It amounted to 6,500 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 600 artillery—Europeans and natives. Of this force, little over 8,000 men, probably less than half were Europeans. Still it was becessary to attack the city and its 25,000 defenders with this handful of men. How this was done is recounted in another place. On the 7th or September operations commerced. During the next three days batteries were traced, completed, and armed, in spite of a sharp fire of musketry and a storm of shot and abell. The Sepoys opposed our progress with a skill which shows how much they have profited by our military instruction during their long term of service. For instance, we are told that "the enemy went to "work to night, and made an advanced trench parallel to our left attack and about 350 yards from it from "which, at daybreak, they opened a very hot fire of musketry, which was maintained during the rest of the siege; they had previously got some light guns and one heavy gun out into the open on our right, "which caused considerable anneyance by their endiation in the caused considerable anneyance by their endiation is the caused considerable anneyance by their endiations and the fire. We seem to be reading of Todtlebea and "which caused considerable anneyance by their entiinde fire. We seem to be reading of Todtleben and
the Russians when we come fo such details of military
science; and the narrative serves to show how willy
and how dangerous are these Asiatic tigers who have
been so long fawning on us.

On the lith our batteries opened, and by the next

day 50 gates and mortars were pouring a continuous bail of shot and shell into the city. For three days the fire continued night and day; but even then the slub-bern spirit of the mutineers and not give way. Though unable to fire from their bastlon, they sent out guna, into the open—"got a gun to bear from a hole broken "in the long curtain wall, sent rockets from one of "their Martello, twers, and maintained a story of "their Martello towers, and maintained a storm of marketry from their advanced trench and from the city wals." But when things came to close quarters, then the difference between European and Asiatic made itself known. On the 14th the assault was made itself known. On the 14th the assault was made. We need not recapitulate the incidents of this eventful day, but we may call attention to the devoted course of Lieut. Salkeid and his countainer, who formed the party which blow open the Cashmeregate. Never was the Victoria Cross better merited than by this most gallant officer and his companions in hercism. Gen. Nicholson then formed his troops and led on the first column. In advancing toward the Lahrregate he met the wound which has terminated his noble career at the early age of 35. Three of the columns were successful: the fourth, unfortunately, miscarried. On the 14th the British lost 61 officers and 1.178 men killed and wounded. Yet the city was not to be won in a day. For six days more the enemy fought from street to street and from house to louse. On the 17th our batteries commanded the bridge, the Selinghur, and the Palace, which were kept under an increast fire of shells. The mutineers, with a coolness worthy of Gottenkeoff, came to the conclusion that the town could not be held, and accordingly sent off their baggage, with a determination to follow when hereign. Gen. Nicholson then formed his troops and led on the first columns. In advancing toward the Lahere-gate he met the wound which has terminated his noble career at the early age of 35. Three of the columns were successful; the fourth, unfortunately, miscarried. On the 14th the British lost 61 officers and 1.178 men killed and wounded. Yet the city was not to be won in a day. For six days more the enemy fought from street to street and from house to knows. On the 17th our batteries commanded the bridge, the Selinghur, and the Palace, which were kept under an increasit fire of shells. The mutineers, with a coolinease worthy of Gottenskoff, came to the conclusion that the town could not be held, and accordingly sent off their baggage, with a determination to follow when it had gained a fair start. The towns-people took refuge in the Palace or began to fly the city. Great numbers of the people came into the districts occupied. by our troops, and were passed out of the town to burt. Streams of people and animals also poured to hint. Streams of people and animals also poured ou from the Ajmere-gate. This strange exodus is one of the most striking things in the history of warfare. If we days later the city is described as abrolutely voi of inhabitants. Houses, bazaars, mosques, were ter antiess, and everything left as at the moment of diparture. The capital of Mussulman India, with it 150,000 inhabitants, was changed to the aspect of Pompeii, or those doomed cities of Arabian fably where the God of Mehammed turned a whole race of the strength of delaters to stone.

By the 19th great bodies of mutineers had effected

their escape. A remnant, however, stood their ground, and on this day, the fifth after the great assault, they actually got a field piece behind a breastwork and opened fire upon us, of course without much effect. The act, however, shows the obstinacy of the recistance, since, two days before the great body gurs, numbering 226, had been recaptured, and the was not the slightest change of holding the place. was not the slightest chance of holding the place. On the 20th, by 5 o'clock in the evening, he struggle was over. The whole sity, the Palace, the Jumma Musjid, or great morque, the Selinghur, and the bridge were in our possession. The mutineers seem then to have been struck with a parie, for they deserted their camp outside the Ajmere-gate, leaving their clothing, bedding, cooking utensils and other necessaries behind them. So ended this momentous contest. The number of men by whom the city was assaulted was, indeed, disproportionately small, and on the principle that "the fewer men the greater chare of honor," they deserve all that can be said in their praise.

From Delhi we must now turn to Lucknow. The

From Delhi we must now turn to Luckeow. The operations ceiteded in time with the capture of Delhi On the 19th, Sir Henry Havelock crossed the Gange on a bridge of boats. The movement was not an hou On the 19th, Sir Henry Havelock crossed the Ganges on a briege of boats. The movement was not an hour too soon, for it was known that at Lucknow all supplies would be exhausted on the 24th. Moreover, as our readers are aware, the works were found to have been mined, and in a few days more the garrison would have been at the Sepoys' mercy. We will not here describe the skill and courage and opportuneness of the advance, but we would cell attestion to an insident which seems to belong rather to the age of Proiseart than to that of Minle ritles and scientific war. Sir James Outram was superior in rank to Gen. Havelock, but, far from seperseding him, Sir James publishes an order appointing that gallant officer to the command of the force for the relief of Lucknow; and, accompanying the army in his civil capacity, tenders his services to Gen. Havelock as a wounteer. Nor was this an empty compliment or an unmeaning profession, for Sir James Outram, charging at the head of the volunteer cavalry, captured two of the four guns which were the trophies of the first day's success. Such proofs of high and conteous feeling among brother officers give the soldier's character its highest charms. Lucknow was eventually relieved, although we learn that, owing to the number of the sick and helpless, the garrison could not be brought away. It must, therefore still remain under the command of its gallant chief, Col. Inglis, of the 32d. This officer, whose wife (the daughter of Sir F. Thesiger) and three children are shut up with the little force in the Residescy, has, we believe, had the chief command during the greater part of the siege. We trust he may be spared with the rest of his gallant escriptes for suitable rewards in their native land.

Such is the outline of the military news brought by the last mail. One character is impressed on all we hear of this desperate contest. It is the noble conduct

Such is the outline of the military news brought by the last mail. One character is impressed on all we hear of this desperate context. It is the nobic conduct of the officers in command and the devoted courage of the men. The country has, we all feel, repaired its renewn, which was for a while wounded by the episode of the Crimea. We have now shown the world that we have Generals who can command, as well as soldiers who can go boildy to danger and to victory. The men who become notorious two or three years since may new be consigned to a contemptuous oblivion. In the trumph of new achievements the country has forgotton the dangers that are past.

Press the Bonkey Chromosodence of The Times.

But I must besten to assure you of the safety of

Lucknow. On the 25th of September the intrenched Residency was reheved, and its long-imprisoned garricon saved. When I finished my last letter we had just heard that the force from Cawnpore crossed the Garges on the 19th. I then doubted whether it could have been so late, and also heratated to believe the report that on crossing it met with nothing more serious than skinmishing. Both these reports were true. On the 19th Havelock crossed, first to an island in the river, and thence by a bridge of boats constructed with great labor by Capt. Crommelin of the Engineers, to the left bank. The infantry were formed in two brigades—the first, under Neill, consisting of the 5th Fasileers. Sith, detachment of the 6th, and the Madras Fuelleers; the second, under Colonel Hamilton of the 78th, 90th and 8th Regiments of Ferozepore. The artillery consisted of three batteries, and there was a small body of cavalry, volunteer and irregular. Sir James Outram accompanied the force in his cavil capacity only, announcing his intention to leave the command in General Havelock's hands, in a chivalrous and spirited general order. The crossing was effected without loss under fire of the 24-pounders, and the enemy, after a mere nominal resistance lasys the General), retired to his fortified position at Mingarwar. On the 21st the heavy guns and baggage having been brought over on the day previous, the General stormad this position, taking four guns. Two of those, together with the regimental colors of the late 1st Bengal Grenadiers, were taken by the volunteer cavalry in a charge in which they were headed by that spiercid voiunteer Sir James Outram. From this point right up to Lucknow, no opposition appears to have been offered to the march of the force. The enemy fied before it as it advanced, throwing their guns into wells, and even in their partie neglecting to break down the bridge over the river Saye. By the 23d this bridge was crossed, and the simy was able to catch the sound of firing at Lucknow. Immediately their 24 pounders peai above or below it he might arrive with comparatively and be able to recrose to it with little difficulty. But however, it was done, done it was, and on the evening of the 25th the Residency was reached—just in time, for mines had been run under the chief works and were ready for loading. Either in the relief, or in were ready for loading. Either in the relet, or a subseque nt operations against the enemy's batteries, a loss of 400 killed and wounded was incurred. Among the officers in the former category is to our great regret, Brigadier Neill, who has so uniformly dis-tinguished himself since landing in Bengal with the Madras Fusileers. The other officers who fell are Cow-per, of the Artitlery; Webster, of the 78th; Pakecham, of the 84th; Bateman, of the 64th; and Warren, per, of the Artillery; Webster, of the 78th; Pakenham, of the 84th; Bateman, of the 64th; and Warren, described, but apparently incorrectly, as of the 12th Irregular Cavalry. Lord Carning does justice to Gau. Neil in his proclamation. The latest message which I can discover as emarating from Cawapore states that that on the day following that of the relief advances were making upon the city; that the 'right quarter' was in our possession, that seven guns had been taken, that the energy were deserting the city by thousands, and the late King's sons had field to Fyzabscl. I have been do a native report as late as the 4th insl., to the effect that Sr James Outram (this I believe is true) was slightly wounded, and that the Europeans were going that day to have a great dinner at the Residency to celebrate their success. Naturally, the country beto celebrate their success. Naturally, the courtry by tween Lucknow and the river is at present disturba-but we shall soon, no doubt, have fuller accounts fro

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S MARCH.

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S MARCH.

Our military correspondent at Calculta has enabled us in some degree to fill up the void hitherto left in the neristive of Havelock's proceedings between the passage of the Garges and the relief of Lucknow. We are not yet in possession of those graphic details, which will in due time be supplied by the letters of the gallent men, who, fliegling aside the sword for the pendash off in hot haste pictures whose vivid freshness no distant chronicler can hope to rival. The correspondence we published yesterday, however, supplies one or two facts respecting the proceedings of the reliaving force which it may be as well to recapitulate. The Garges was crossed by the troops on the 19th, by the heavy guns on the 20th. The passage took place almost without resistance, and the enemy feit back on a strong position at no great distance from the river. On the position at no great distance from the river. O rebels lost four guns, and suffered severely, espec

On the 25th, at the distance of five miles from Luck On the 25th, at the distance of two lines and Para-now, the British came in sight of the enemy—is num-ber about 14,000—entrenched in a position which ap-peared impregnable. There was not a moment's hesi-tation about the attack. "Havelock went at it at peared impregnable. There was not a moment's hesitation about the attack. "Havelock went at it at "once; and, after a desperate struggle our troops, to "the cry, 'Remember Cawapore,' carried it.' This is where the great loss took place. Here fell Neill-here, fell between 400 and 500 of his gallant brothers in aims. Beyond this point we know nothing except through the medium of the telegram. By this means we know that the result of this action was the immediate relief of the Residency; that on the 26th the batteries of the beselgers were assaulted; that between that day and the 29th the possession of the city was desperately contested; finally, that the resolution had been taken to fall back on Cawapore with a portion of the force, leaving the residue to strengthen the garrison of Lucknow. Of the desperate heroism of the relieved garrison our correspondent supplies a brilliant example. When the intelligence reached the besicgers that Havelock was again prossing the Ganges, they dispatched to meet him the force whose dispersion on the first day of the march has already been noticed, and then made a desperate last effort to overpower the obstinate resistance of the besieged.

"They were on the varie of success: some of them

power the obstinate resistance of the besieged.

"They were on the verge of success; some of them were actually penetrating into the intrenchment, when were actually penetrating into the interchment, when a sudden inspiration selzed our men; there were plenty of shells, but no mortars; our men, reckless of life and resolved to conquer or to perish, seized the shells, lighted the fasces and, taking them in their hands, hurled them with all their force at the enemy.

Well may the enemy have falls back, as we are told they did, "a wed and cowed." It was the last attempt they made against the heroic garrison. Three days afterward Havelock was upon them.

With men roused to such a strain of endurance and daring as this, it is impossible to assign any limit, founded on the ordinary calculation of probabilities, as to what they can or cannot do and suffer. We cannot apply rules drawn from quieter times and more ordinary transactions to a crisis like this or men like these

tary transactions to a crisis like this or men like these. And this must never be lost sight of in as imating the probable issue of this desperate campaign of Havelock probable issue of this desperate campaign of Havelock and Outram. Upon all the ordinary rules of strategy, even making every allowance for the superiority of European over native—the position of the relieving army is one of the extremest jeopardy. But there is something in that "Remember Cawapore" which has introduced into the chances of the pattle-field an element whose force no military sois noe can compute. It is a watchword whose electric power has fixed hearts, and nerved arms with superhuman visor. ted hearts, and nerved arms with superhuman vigor, on the perilous edge of battle —in every field that as since been fought. The miracles of valor it has as since been fought. The miracles of valor it has rought have not ceased yet; and we have a firm reliance that it is strong enough still to open a path for safety to the heroic Englishmen and Englishwomen whose fate has so long centered the eager interest of the ration on the gallantly defended Residency of

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

Calcutta Correspondence of The London Times.
"Delhi, then has fallen, but I would warn your "Delhi, then has fallen, but I would warn your readers most earnestly not to believe that the revolt is therefore ever. The fall of the city is important to our prestige, and may be injurious to the morale of the rebel forces, but the physical strength of the revolt is almost animpaired. The greater number of the mutineers in Delhi must have escaped. There is no cavalry to send after them, and natives under all circum stances outmarch troops lee by Europeans. The force in Delhi has been much reduced, and cannot be very speedily rinforced. The battlefield will probably be transferred to Once. Gen Havelock's splendid march or Lucknow saved the Europeans imprisoned there, but he is too weak-handed to effect more. It is doubtful even if he will succeed in reaching Cowpore. He is hemmed in by a force which cannot number less than 30,000 men, with all the communications in their hands, an amazing sumber of cannon, plenty of provisions, and the

sympathy of the Musulman population. There are no troops to rend to his aid, and he designs, is is said, to leave a small garrison id Lucknow, and cut his way with the reu ainder back to Cawnpore. Round that station, again, the Gawlior mutineers are said to be concentrating: but this report, like most others, requires confirmation. At present they are threatering agra. In truth, notwithstanding the fall of Delhi, all the sease hopes to do it to multiplicate on most other and artill the Agra. In truth, notwithstanding the fall of Delhi, all we can hope to do is to maintain our ground until the English reinforcements arrive. They cannot be here in force till November. They will then be transported in steamers and by immense bullock trains to Allahabad, whence strong columns under Sir Colin Campbell, will sweep through the Norih-west and Onde, reconquering the provinces as if they had never been in our pessession. This movement cannot be commenced till the 2d of December and till then I have not a nope of reporting the approach of permanent tracquility. of reporting the approach of permanent tracquility. Meanwhile difficulties rot jet described in your col

Meanwhile difficulties not yet described in your cumes are thickening round us.

"The greatest of these difficulties is the position of the Government of India as respects the Europeaus. The revolt, wholly unexpected as it was, after trather stupified then appelled the dominant race. For a forting it mutiny after mutiny, atrocity after attocky found them still slumbering on in a strange security; and, then as it seemed, in an hour all over India fue European community awake. The great white aristocracy, which has governed India for a handred years, and whose existence as a body seems half forgotten in then as it seemed, in an hour all over ladis face European community awake. The great white aristocracy, which has governed ladis for a handred years, and whose existence as a body seems half forgotten in Erglard, displayed that terrible energy which is so frequently luparted by the pride of race. In many districts single officials took on themselves absolute anthority. In all, they held out against any odds and with any means, with a courage such as only men so situated can display. There have been fifty sleges of Londorderry, such as Macsulay has described, in the past three months. There is scarcely one single case in which Europeans, however outcumbered, or however destitute of means, failed to resist to the death. The community feit like Mr. Tucker of Nagode, who with escape easy, positively refused to be dictated to by natives of any kind, seated himself on the roof of his cutchery, and quicily shot down every assessive who approached. Before he was killed he had slain thatteen of his enemies. From first to last, the Europeans never doubted either the nextent of the danger or the means for its suppression. The instinct of self-preservation taught them two greafacts: I. That they were engaged in a war a Postrance with the military caste throughout India. 2. That that class must be destroyed and the predominance of the Europeans in India who do not hold these two beliefs with a faith in the presence of which feven religious fansiticism is weak. Accordingly, the whole 40 000—there are scarcely more—attacked by 90,000 soldiers, and surrounded by a hundred militons of doubtful finends, turned desperately at bay. In fine Punjab, they found in Sir John Lawrence a leader imbued with their own convictions. In a week the Punjab was safe. The rebels had been opposed at once by men who had for the hour forgotten mercy. Every soldier who mutined was blown from a gun, or shot. Every villager who helped them was hanged. The darger ceased, and from that moment every new mutity strengthened the hands of the Chief Commissi

The views of Government were widely different. That Government has for some years been composed of men with somewhat unusual views. They consider that the country should be governed by Europeans, under the superintendence of the civil service. They held that all other Europeans should be placed exactly on a par with natives, should be tried by native judges, and he reduced, in fact, to a poweriess, and, from their small numbers, insignificant section of the Incian population. The majority of this party also, from larg residence in Calcutta and other circumstances, have forgotten the native character, and believe it to be, nurders notwithstanding, as good as the European. They therefore felt almost a pity for the stances, have forgotten the native character, and believe it to be, murders notwithstanding, as good as the European. They therefore felt almost a pity for the Sepoy. To strengthen these ideas came a well-juged herror of anything approaching to a crusade against the masses. These motives all combined to give to their policy at least the appearance of conclustion. Actual mutiny was met, of course, by military force, but pardon was freely talked of. Mr. Colvin, a leading man of the class, actually offered one, which was summarily recalled by Lord Canning. The Hindoos were tolu that their "extremest prejudices" would be respected. Not a single power was given to Europeans as such. The Prees Act was applied to them, as to the natives. The Friend of India was warned for representing—very virulectly, it is true—their opinions. The Hurkare was suppressed for personsities. The Madros Athenoum was menaced for merely republishing an article. Then Lord Canning, weely enough, determined to disarm Calcutta. Still postersed with the theory I have described, his Council included the Europeans in his Act, and every European must register his arms, and is liable to punishment for carrying them in the streets. Lastly, a Mussulman names of the Europeans in his Act, and every European to the leads of the Europeans.

"I pass no opision on any of these measures, I." I pass no opision on any of these measures.

the tends of the Europeans.
"I pass no opinion on any of these measures. I mere y record their result. They produced a burst of hale roward the Government such as Englishmen accustomed to party spirit cannot even imagine. It extends, I believe, throughout both civil and military services, includes all outsiders, and is, in fact, the sentiment of the country. Of course such a temper makes men regard every act with suspicion. Thus Lord Capping issued an order restraining the civil power from elecuting mutineers under certain circum-starces. It was, in my judgment just and reasonable.

starces. It was, in my judgment just and reasonable, not it pping any infliction of justice, but protesting the villagers. It was taken to mean that Lord Canoing would pardon all the mutmeers, if he could, and drove the Europeans wild.

"It is scarcely necessary to say that much of this hatred is unjust, and produced by over-excitement continued for a long time. I do not believe that any undue leniercy will be shown to mutineers. I do not believe that Government, as hundreds believe, hates the Europeaps. It is quite honeet and sincere, but it is the Europeans. It is quite honest and sincere, but it is the of the theory that the Europeans, official of victim of the theory that the Europeans, official or otherwise, are a mere part of the population; whereas it is the conviction of (I believe) every man in India, that the continuance of our reign depends on restoring the respect formerly paid to the European, and se-curing it, if necessary, by laws protecting them from

curing it, if necessary, by laws protecting them from insult by severe penalties.

"The second great difficulty is finance. Secrets of the Treasury are well guarded, but I send you a rotice of the amount I believe to exist in the Treasury. Beyond this there is the reveaue of Bengal Proper, which it is not very easy to more while the country is disturbed; double the susul revenue from opium, and the profit on salt. Out of this we shall have to pay and feed 30,000 European troops, perhaps to assist Bombay, certainly to assist the Punjaub. The expenditure for the compaign, for an enormous commissariat, Bombay, certainly to assist the Punjaub. The expenditure for the compaign, for an encommus commissariat, &c., must be supplied from the same source. The North-west can yield but little, and loans are useless. The Five per Cents are at 15 per cent and the Foursat 29 per cent discount. The Bank of Bergal has lent money on Company's paper till it has only abount 40 lacs left, and the notes are flowing in weekly. The shareholders of course will make great prefits, but already quiet merchants are muttering ominously about rendering notes inconvertible, a great prefits, but already quiet merchants are muttering ominously about rendering notes inconvertible, a measure which cannot be at tempted, simply because the ratives would consider it repudiation. We want money—specie—not permissions to draw on Government to be sold to met who say that it is better to heard their silver than take any interest wantever. Great as our military difficulties may be, they are trifles compared with these in which even a temporary want of each may involve us."

The Government have offered a reward of 50 000 re-

rites compared may involve us."

The Gvenment bave offered a reward of 50,000 ruces for Nena Sahib. His cousin, believed to have merted disaffection in this presidency, is now in

FRENCH ACCOUNTS FROM INDIA.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS FROM INDIA.

The Paris Pays professes to be able to give the following as a correct account of the state of affairs in Oude at the date of the latest news:

"The English are not matters of the town of Lucknow, but only of the citadel, about two kilometers distant. This fortness has been revictualed by Gon. Outram, who succeeded, after a murderons struggle, in putting himself in communication with the besinged. He is now shut up within the walls of the place. Gen. Havelock, who commands the second column, is encamped outside the citadel, on an emittence called Mount Hamak. He is held in check by the insurgent army, 20,000 strong, which is master of the insurgent army, 20,000 strong, which is master of the Town of Lucknow. In this very serious situation, the English find themselves opposed to a vasily supe-rior force, which intercepts their communications with Cawapore, the base of their operations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Madrid Gazette of the 11th instant publishes a dispetch from the Governor of the Island of Cubs, dated the 12th uit, announcing that perfect tranquility prevailed throughout the territory.

It is said that the Bank of Spain is preparing to issue hark rotes of the value of 100 reals.

An extrawrdinary fall in the price of grain had occurred in all the Spanish markets.

The Staffita, of Turin, of the 12th u't, states from Naples that upward of 400 persons implicated in a conspiracy have been arrested there in a single night. It

adds that the Nespolitsa Pelice have been led to the

discovery of this consolracy, not by any revelations of Captain Plancase of the Uaghari but by Mazzini's articles in the Italia e Popolo of Genos.

The Piralmonters transite announces that the contral administration of the Piedmontese railways belonging to the State had given orders for the grataitous conveyance of the electors to their respective colleges and back, on the 15 b and 18th inst., on merely reducing their electors local.

leges and back, on the 15 b and 18th isst, on merely producing their electoral card.

The Chamber of Accurations at Genos on the 10th inst, commenced the inquiry into the events of June, for the purpose of acquitting those among the prisoners against whom there is not sufficient evidence, and sending the others for trial.

The electi as in Piedmont known as definitive, at room on Nov 14 are 53 in number; of whom 38 are Liberals, 14 belong to the Opposition on the extreme Right, and 1 to the Lett. At Furin the Government has obtained an immerse majority.

Right, and I to the Lett. At Furin the Government has obtained an immerse majority.

The King of the Belgians has by a Royal decree dieselved the Chamber of Representatives. The elections are to commence on the 10th of December. Inc. Senate and Chamber of Representatives are convoked for the 15th of December. Another decree appoints M. Lebeau Minister of Justice.

M. Abbatucci, late Minister of Justice in France, was burked at Paris with great ceremony, at the public expense. He is succeeded by M. de Beyer.

Eight of the Belgrade conspirators had been sentenced to death, and two to imprisonment for life.

The Divan at Jassey had voted that all citizens are equal in the eye of the law; also, the abolition of all classes and privileges, and the liberty of public worship.

The King of Belgium has dissolved the Chamber of Representatives. The elections are to commence on December 10; the Senate and Chamber of Represen-tatives are convoked for the 15th of December. Omer Pasha had left Constantinople for Bagdad,

with a small body of troops, to pursue a route along the Euphrates which has been abandozed for a centathe Euphrates which has been abandozed for a centary owing to Arab depredations.

Accounts from Wallachia represent the Democratic party to be pursuing a course likely to throw serious impediments in the way of the union of the Princip Ilities. They aim at naving the choice of a sovereign referred to the entural vote, and talk of sending a deputation to the Conference of Paris.

A discovery was said to have been made of a conspiracy among the Absolutist party in Catalonia.

A dispatch from Turin, dated the 14th, says:

"The elections known as definitive at moon to-day are 53 in number, of whom 38 are Liberals, 14 belong to the Opposition of the Entreme Right, and 1 to the Left. At Turin the Government has obtained an immense majority."

Left. At Turin the Government has obtained an inmense majority."

The Sinficta, of Turin, states from Naples, that upward of 400 persons implicated in a conspiracy, had
been arrested there in a single night.

The Figura of Madrid, says that Mr. Dodge, the
United States Minister at the Spanish Court, had sent
in his resignation, but that he has done so entirely
from the state of health of his family, and other pri-

from the state of health of his family, and other private considerations.

Baron de Brunow had been compelled by the state of his health to retire into private life.

The King of the Belgians had ordered court mourning for a month for the Dubhess de Nemours.

The Welverhampton and Staffordshire Bank had stopped payment and created great consternation.

Several additional commercial failures were ann unced.

Mr. Augustus Stafford, M. P., died suddenly at Dublin on the 16th.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF NEMOURS.—The Debats nublishes the following sad particulars of the last mo-

Dublis on the 16th.

The Late Duchess of Nemours.—The Debats publishes the following sad particulars of the last moments of her Royal Highness the Danness of Nemours, extracted from a letter of Claremont:

"On the 10th, at 9 in the morning, it pleased God to send the august Queen this fresh trial. To-Duchess of Nemours feit herself must better than she had done since her confinement, and felt quite happy at the thought of getting up that day for the first time. Her children had just been brought in to her, and her naid was combing her hair, when she addenly exclaimed, "Ah, mon Dien!" and fell forward. The Duke was called up stairs and modical assistance summoned, but all hopes were at an end. I omit some further details of the harrowing scenes which followed, and will only say that every Englishman will be gratified to learn that the kindness and sympathy of our own gracious Sovereign aid much to assuage the intersity of the feelings of the august exiles. A post morem examination was made, and it appears that the death of the unfortunate Princess was caused by an almost unprecedented accident in obsistries. A clet of blood made its way into the pulmonary artery, and caused instantaneous death. It is said there is only one similar case on record, which likewise termitated fatally—that of Madame Bethizy, who died in 1842"

A Turnish Female Orchestra.—A novel want of

mitated fatally—that of Madame Bethizy, who died in 1842."

A TURKISH FEMALE ORCHESTRA.—A novel want of a Turkish lady has just led to the execution of an order of peculiar character by an English firm. The Sultar Farima, caughter of his Highness the Sultar, and wife of Ali Ghalih Pacha, son of the present Grand Vizier of Turkey, not long ago recolved to form an orchestra, all the performers in which should be ladies. It was the desire of her highness that the instruments should be entirely of English manufacture, and the order was intrusted to Missay. Kay, Rudall & Co., of Charing Cross, who have implicitly observed her wishes in this respect. The collection, which is now con plate, is composed of wind, stringed and percussion instruments, 56 in number. All of them have been constructed, as respects lightness and elegance of finish, with due regard to the powers of the fair performers. Among the wind instruments there are, beside flotes and clarionettes, brass o mets, hautboys, flugel horns, eughenions, trumpets, and trombones, the latter made with the rolatory action, by which the ungraceful pumping motion of the common trombose is avoided. Of stringed instruments there are violoncellos, team viols, with bass and double bass and a harp. The percussion instruments here are violoncellos, team viols, with bass and double bass and a harp. The percussion instruments are side drums, tettle drams, a tass drum and the chapeau chinois. Great pains have been bestowed on the chromatic decoration of the drums, green and scarlet being the prevailing buss wherever color is admissible. The collection of the drums, green and scarlet being the prevailing hues, wherever color is admissible. The collection will be shipped for Constantinople in a few days.

Poor rates and Paurenism—A return recently published (it was moved for last session by Mr. E. Bouverie, M. P.) shows that in the 13th week of the Bouverie, M. P., shows that in the 13th week of the current year, 1857, the total number of paupers relieved in England and Wales amounted to 816 230 against 817 310 in the corresponding week of 1856. It is highly satisfactory to be assured, as we are by the figures of this return, that this decrease of pauperism was not confined to one week, but extended to every week in the year—that is to say, dating from Michaelmas, 1856, when the period commenced. The decrease of indoor pauperism varied from 0.3 to 1.8 per cent, and that of outdoor pauperism from 0.2 to 2.5 per cent. The general decrease varied from 0.1 to 2.4 per cent. It should be noted that in the last three weeks of the series (the 11th, 12th and 13th) there was a slight increase of indoor pauperism, but the general result of the returns was a decrease, varying from 0.1 to 0.6 per cent.

COURT MOURSING - Lord Chamberlain's Office Nev. 16 --Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Thur-day near, the 19th instant, for her late Roya Highness the Duchess de Nemours, first cousin to her

Mojesty, viz: The ladies to wear black slik fringed or plain linen, white ploves, necklaces and carrings, black or white shoes, fans and deves, necklades and carrings, but trimmed, fringed or plain. The gentlemen to wear black full-trimmed, fringed or plain. The gentlemen to wear black full-trimmed, fringed or plain.

The gentlement to wear back fair-intends, the 26th inst. The Court to change the meurning on Thursday, the 26th inst. The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, colored ribbons, faus and tippets, or pisis white, or white and gold, or white and silver stoffs, with black ribbons.

The gentlement to wear black coaks, and black or plain white, or white and silver stoff waistcoats, full-trimmed, coiered words and buckles.

And on Thursday, the 3d of December next, the Court to go at of mourable gold or words.

A SLAVEHOLDER'S LEGACY.-A some what remark A SLAVEHOLDER'S LEGACY.—A somewhat remarkable claim for payment of legacy came before the Soutch law courts recently. Stepnes Henderson, a planter in Louisiana, died in 1838, possessed of property valued at 2300 000. He was born in the parish of Durblane, Perthebire, and his fortune would appear to have been altogether self acquired. He left a will, which set out by protecting against any exception being taken to its forton, writing, or spelling. He provides for the conversion of his Destreham plantation into a city to be called Durblane, and gives the following picture of his family:

into a city to be called Dunblare, and gives the fallowing pitture of his family:

"My whole family may be considered as a family of drunkards, and this mistortune must have come upon the side of my father, although that he was an antiquarian, learned and intelligent, yet to get drunk once a month was to him a jubilee. My mother was Drammend, a descendant of the McGresors, goedmatured, but without much capacity. They were himorable and high-minded as respecte their intercourse with einers, but printingate and induct as respects the management of their points concerns, being poor they were always in bankruprey. He then proceeds to direct that his claves shall be treated with humanity, and that the adults shall receive three pounds of good beef or pork per week.

reive three pounds of good beef or pork per week. He says:

"I have always treated my blacks with much indulgence, and even personal kindness. I have always been epphsed to Slavery, but as it is property recognized by the Constitution of the United States, to take that a say you would at once destroy the treatest and best regulated Government now in the Old or New World. Therefore, at istempts made by the faustics or misquided propie that is going about and preaching, line evil spirits,
examing them for the commission of every kind of crime,
which compels their masters to limit the very liberty which
they formerly awarded to them."
He gives directions for the emancipation of his alaves by let
at intervals of five years, and the furnishing of them with a free
passage to "cur settlement in Africa," but "it must be clearly
"understood that the benefit now granted to my slaves is not fo
"extend to a moreover or thief, or a confirmed remoway, or for
"any other high crime that can be legally proved."
Among a number of legacies, he leaves the two
which form the subject of the present action in the
following to Time:

Two thousand dollars per samon to be paid to the poor of the town of Dunblane in Perturbine, North Britain (this come to be divided by the resident minister of the Presbyterian Church), and to the two highest civil officers in the town to be paid upon due proof of their acceptance of their trust, say

**Common the common of a school brane in the town of Dunbiane for 10 years only, and for the purpose of educating of the part, this being the piece of my birth. I feel no obligation, however, for these acts of charity; it is only done to belle the poor who, his myself may be thrown upon the world with poor who, his myself may be thrown upon the world with the poor who, his myself may be thrown upon the world with poor who had not the greatest educatity of seed, and to the greatest number of persons, and to the poorent people. I shall leave the world without regret, be living that I shall go to a better and happier one.

The pursuers in the action are the Rev. James Boe, minister of the parish, and the Sheriff Substitute and Sheriff Clerk Depute of the western district of Perthebire, Dunblane having no burghal constitution. The deienders are the heir-at-law, the brothers and sister of the testator, domiciled, we believe, in Scotland. Since 1838, proceedings have been going on in respect to Henderson's will in the courts of Lousianna, and in 1850 the legacies were there declared of none effect, on the grounds that there are three "Presbyterians in the town of Dunblane (that is, the parish ministers and two ministers of Discenting Presbyterians) and no 'highest civil law officers' in the town of Dunblane. It had also been represented to that Court that the effect of the legacy, if paid, would be not to benefit Dunblane, but to reineve the heritors of the country, seeing that the leave no title, that the question is respect that the claim by three preliminary pleas—first, that the pursuers have no title, that the question is respected to the First Division, which has now found that the case is not respected, and that the Court of Session is forem competens. The Court, however, reserves the question of title as entering into the merits, and, therefore, has not yet decided whether the pursuers are the parties described in the will as those entitled to recover legacies in question. legacies in question.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

A ukase of the 10th ult. accords to French subjects in Russia a preferential position as regards direct taxation before all other foreigners. According to the hitherto existing law, all foreigners who go to live in St. Peter burg or Mescow are required to pay certain taxes for the benefit of the fueds of the town. These censist in one per cent of the capital of which the foreigner declares himself to be possessed, and in case of his acquiring property there, a payment of 57 silver roubles 14 copecks yearly. From the payment of these taxes, which have hitherto been levied indiscriminately on all foreigners ergaged in trade, the Fresch are henceforth to be exempt.

It is vill competent to foreigners to act as wholesale import merchants without giving up their nationality, but it is not allowable for them to break balk; all pachages must be sold by them as they pass the Castem-House. This class of merchant is always called in Russian official language "toreign guest," and it is such of these foreign guests as are Frenchmen who are now relieved from the payment of the Propertytax.

In Moscow a joint-stock company has been formed

In Moreow a joint-stock company has been formed for dealing in metals and ores, the professed object of which is to liberate the producers of fron from the power of sertain monopolists, who have hitherto made a very unserupcious use of their exclusive power. To this end the company intends to erect smelling works and founderies. In the Government of Tye a steam payigation company has just been formed "for the trade of Nathern Russia," with a capital of 125,000 000 roubles. The Wolgs with a capital of 125,000,000 routies. The Wongston Company has just completed its shipbuilding works on an island opposite to Astrachan, including warehouses, smithles, workshops, offices, and dwellings for replacers foremen, workmen, &c. This Cempany contracted last year to supply the flutilla of the Caspina Sea with four iron screw steamers of 200 horse power each, 220 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 40,000 poods tunnage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph from Liverpool to Southampton. From the Liverpool Agent of the New York Associated P. LIVERTOOL Wednesday Morning, Nov. 13, 18 COTION - After the departure of the Africa, on COTTON.— After the departure of the Allica, colling the list, the bucyancy of the Cotton market, which was reported in our dispatch of thet day, was maintained until yesterday, when the upward tendency of prices was searbly checked, without however, any apparent cames and the market closed very dull at about the quotations of last. Friday, and with sales of about 15 000 bales, mostly East India descriptions.

The sales for the past three days foot up 13.500 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1,200 bales. We quote:

Midding. Fair.

744.

speculators and exporters took 1,200 bales. We quote:

New-Orleans. Middling. Fair.

Meable 14d. 74d.

Mebile 15d. 74d.

The process of the second of the se

those without animation, and prices are quite accounting sells in a retail way at 50.

Scoan Asyst our market has not sympathized with the upward tendency of prices at London. The transactions have been limited and the market closed yesterday firm at about the rate current at the salling of thr Africa.

Correct De market remains very quiet, and prices are fithout quetable change.

Spinits Tunrentine—The few sales made since Friday have

AND PEARL ASHES-The market is very dull at 38/.

The auction sales of Lard to day did not induce any of Two and a matr o'cleck, p. m.—The Kangaroo is of if the Bell buoy for answers to letters received by the The Baltic arrived at precisely 10 o'clock a. m.

MISSISSIPPI AND GOV. WALKER.

From The Mississippian, Nov. 21.

From The Minimippina, Nov. 21.

The Minimip in the most emphatic and unqualified manner the resolutions censuring and denouncing Governor Robert J. Walker, passed by the convention of the Democracy of the State, held at Jackson'in June last. The legislature not only did not lower the standard raised by the Democracy at the commercement of the late carvase; but it went further and declared that the ceneure which has been visited upon Walker, will be justly applicable to the Administration of Mr. Buchanao, if he approves and sustains the conduct of his treacherous appointee.

The resolutions as first offered in the Senate by Mr Pettus, the presiding officer of that body, emorace the Administration in the sensure pronounced withou

qualification or reservation.

Mesers. Ellett of Claiborne and Bradford fully ap proved the resolutions censuring Walker, but earnest argued the justice and propriety of suspending the verdict against the President until opportunity influred him of avowing or disavowing in his annua mersage, even to be delivered, the criminal acts of Walker.

For the sake of harmony, the resolutions were

with but four discenting voices.

In the House, the resolutions reiterating the June platform in relation to Walker, were adopted without dissenting roice.
The resolution relating to the President (and can

The resolution relating to the President (and cea-suring him for not removing Walker) elicited a warm discussion, and on the final vote passed by a majority of two to one—some voting against it because it did not go far enough, and others on the ground stated by Mr. Cuelman, that it was proper to express no opin-ion in relation to the course of the President until it is clear that the conduct of Walker has received his ap-

proval.

On the main issue there was no conflicting opinion:
either branch of the Legislature. All united in a either branch of the Legislature. All united in ap proving the action of the Democratic State Conven-tion—all coincided in the conviction that Walker ha ince—all coincided in the conviction that Walker had welasted the non-intervention principles of the Kansabill, and that he had progressed from one grade of criminality to another—from the cannoistion of his "isothermal" decree against the South, and his insolernt declaration to the Constitutional Convention, to his arbitrary neurpation of the authority of the Territorial Legislature to decide upon the validity of the election of its own members, and his rejection of the Pro-Slavery delagates. All united in the conviction that, if the President does not clear his skirts of these criminal acts—if he does not disayout them as unwarrance. that, if the President does not clear his skirts of these criminal acts—if he does not disavow them as unwarranted by his instruction and unsustained by his approval—he deserves the same measure of denunctation which has been poured in bitter torrents upon the guilty head of Gov. Walker.

The only question of difference related to the time when this versict should be prenounced. Some said, the case is already made out—the proof establishing the complicity of the Administration with Walker, in the properties of these weighty wrongs unon the

the perpetration of these weighty wrongs upon the Soute—is already clear, others argued in favor of a suspension of the sentence urtil further opportunity is afforded the President to vindicate his Administration from so damning an set of treachery to the Constitution, and fraud upon the States which, in the President of the Constitution, and fraud upon the States which, in the President of the Constitution, and fraud upon the States which, in the President of the Constitution of t destral election, generously gave him their confidence and support.

The new Canadian Ministry consists of eleven law yers and an auctioneer. The Toronto Globe archly easys that the auctioneer was no doubt intended to brock down the whole lot to the highest hidden. brick down the whole lot to the highest bidder, when they cannot be disposed of to better advantage. A WIFE-ADVERTISER WELL TREATED. From The Bridgeport (Gonn) Advert

Prom The Bridgeport (Cons.) Advertiser.

The young men and boys of old Milford, sometimes impreperly called "Slee py Hollow," had a lively time on Saturcay, late in the afternoon. A chap called himself Victor Bard, some weeks since, it appears, advertised in one of the New-York papers for a wife, representing himself to be a lawyer, with an ample fortune, residing at the West. The advertisement came under the observation of the it is at the "Graw Pactery," in Milford, and, for the "fine of the time," was respected to, per letter, by one of the number. The letter was promptly answered, making further, advances and a sort of "tender line" correspondence followed, the result of which was that Victor Bad. Sel., suddenly made his appearance one evening, to have an interview with the girl. He had, it was no half a letter to her on that day at New-York, and then took the train for Milford, where he stationed hamself is the Post-Office. Soon after, as he expected by young lady came in and call for are letter. He letter to her on that day at New-York, and then took of the girl he immediately declared himself quite familiar with the whole household. With the looks of the girl he immediately declared himself quite familiar with the whole household. With the looks of the girl he immediately declared himself satisfied, and expressed a desire to make short work with the countries. It was accordingly speed that they would be married on Thankrejving day, and the young lady and her friends commanced making arrarg ments for fact pup ne. The preliminaries being thus ettiled, Victor returned to New-York, and was thence back and fouth every few days, to see the young lady, impatiently waiting till the time arrived when he could call her his own. But "the counce of "true love never did run smooth." Vich had palmed himself off on the cars as a conductor on some shater read, with a forged pars from the President of the Company, and on Tuesday evening 24th inst, being the last visit previous to his intended marriage, he attempted to pa

and explated his guilt by serving a term of four months in prison.

The arrangement with the girl was to be married at the Tentine, New-Haven, where their friends had been invited to attend. But the detection of the tievet forgery, on Tuesday evening, intimidated him, and he procured a postponement till this day (Monday, Nov. 30), interding, in the mean time, no doubt, if possible, to accomplish the ruin of the young woman, and then make good his secape. The cld Milforders, however were too smart for him. The facts they had learned, were sufficient, they thought, to warrant his arrest, and they accordingly had him seized on Thursday on a charge of bigamy. His examination took place on Saturday afternoon, on which occasion a full exposure of his two name and character was given, but as no witnesses appeared against him, he was discharged—with an order to make tracks, with all speed, out of town.

He thereupon started, on foot, toward Bridge; ot.

with an order to make tracks, with all speed, out of town.

He therencen started, on foot, toward Bridge; ot, and was followed by an excited growd of meu a d boys, with a supply of tar and feathers, for the papese of giving him an outif of those materials. But it was concluded to relinquish this part of the perforance, and in lieu thereof to ride him on a fall; which they did in "good shape," till they got him beyond the limits of the town. They then gave him a pelling with eggs and let him go. Report says that his true, with the wedding garments, was privately brought to this city and put aboard the Saturday evening express train—but we cannot learn that the person of Victor Bard, eac, has here been seen. He is probably skulking through the back towns to New-York. We are inclined to think he will always cherish a lively recollection of old Connecticut, and of the old-school hospitality he received at old Milford.

THE NEW-ENGLAND PROTECTIVE UNION .- We have received a communication from Mr. Thomas Estabrook of Ballston Spa, Secretary of the New England Protective Union, correcting some statements in a recent letter of our Boston correspondent "Gilbert." Mr Estabrook says "Gilbert" stated that the annual meeting of the Central Division of the New-England Protective Union was held in Chapman Hail, Boston, on the 7th of October. This is a mistake. A small number of citizens claiming that title did convene at that place on the day stated. Their claim is, however, Per Kangareo 1

Liverpool, Nov. 18, 1857—2 r. M.

A deepa ch from London just received, quotes Conside for at 1834 39 for Money and 30 for Account.

The Balitic's news from New York, Nov. 7, did not become fully known till this afternoon, and as yet its effects have not been developed.

Our Cotton market to-day opened rather quiet, but steady.
The demard for Breadstuffe does not improve. The market for Flour, Whear and Coan is quite stagnant.
PROVISIONS are, if possible, till more dull. We do not hear of any sales except at retail.

The auction sales of Lard to-day did not induce any bids.
Two aND PROVISION are, for market is supported by the support of the without the shadow of foundation. "Gilbert" says that they carried the Union in their pockets, were outvoted, in spite of all their scheming, by more than two to one. These ambitious factionists, smarting under defeat, then revolted, and, at the instigation of their leaders, convened at Chapman Hall. From the germ sprang the Convention referred to by "Gilbert."
The Central Division of the original Union met this year at Cochituate Hall as usual, elected officers, and fourd the affairs of the Union in a highly prosperous condition. Such are the allegations of Mr. Thomas Estabrook.

> The terms SCINDE and SCINDIA, which frequently occur in the accounts from India, lead, from their simi of those not familiar with Indian affairs. For the bes efit of such it may be well to state that, Scinde is that district which includes both banks of the lewer course of the Indus, being one of the more recent annexations to the British dominiors. In this district there have been no very serious disturbances, though, being a frontier province, some alarm has been felt for it. Scindia, on the other hand, is the name or title of one of the dependent Mahratta princes, whose territories lie near the very center of Northern Hindostas, directly sou h of Agra, and not far from it, including the famou fortress of Gwalior. The prince himself has remain steadily faithful to the British connection, but most of bis troops joined in the insurrection, and endeavored force him to take a part in it. According to the last accounts, however, the prince had succeeded in getting the upper hand of his rebellious troops.

> The St. Paul papers charge upon United States fficials, whom they designate, the forgery of election returns from remote election precincts, under circum stances as bold and palpable as those which Gor. Walker ignored in Kansas. As there, also, hundred were returned from districts in which there were only populations of tens; and in one district the Inspecto ntinued to receive votes after the polls were closed and after dark, while the ballots were being canvassed. It is in proof that these ballots were handed is by persons who had already voted. By these processes, some twelve hundred votes, never cast, are said to have been counted for the Democratic ticket

Wheat Frozen in.—The early and sudden close of navigation on the lakes and canals will, we fear, prove very disastrons to many parties—East and West-interested in the transit of grain. By the close of the Welland Canal upward of 600,000 bushels of whest, now affoat for the port of Oswego, is prevented from reaching its destination; while for the Canadisa ports on Lake Ontario there are probably 300,000 bushels in the same predicament. On the Eric Canal, we see it stated, that there has been frozen in upward of 1 000 000 bushels of wheat, on its way to tidewater; while between the head of Lake Michigan as the port of Buffalo there must be, on board vessels frozen up at the various ports, and in vessels stranded or lot during the recent gaies, upward of 1,500,000 bushels of wheat. Here, then, is a total of nearly 3,500,000 bushels of wheat, which in ordinary seasons would have reached the seaboard, in all likelihood frozen in till Spring, and till then so much capital locked aplarge portion of this wheat was no doubt sant forward to make exchange for some of our marchasts, and, to say the least, must prove a great inconvenience and the seasons.